

chiefly so to be regarded, from the *fixed connection of eternal sufferings with the sins of time.*

No doubt sin will for ever retain its character and tendency, and at whatever period of duration, will be a living death—a self-inflicting torture, even though all its early history were forgotten; but punishment, now and for ever, regards it in its *several character, as an original source;* and whatever may be its future issues, they are to be traced backward to the spring-heads of earth and time. Punishment is not to be regarded merely as an amount and intensity of suffering, proportionate to guilt; but as proceeding necessarily from the minute and yet never-failing fountain of this present life: a terrible answer to the caitiff that eternal punishment cannot be due for the sins of time. For ever and for ever, the *lost* will suffer the consequences of each moment's sinful choice, and thought, and deed, in that state of trial; but for ever grieved by the worm which here they cherished—for ever burned by the fire which here they kindled and extended. Earth's moments of sin will be eternally remembered! Sin will sting the soul for ever! Punishment will be recognized, in all its severity and duration, as a necessary doom. Even so will justice have scope upon those who would not know the day of their visitation, when the things of their peace are for ever hidden from their eyes. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."—B.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1841.

MONTHLY CONCERT,

In Park Street Church, Boston, Feb. 1.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Aiken.

Rev. Dr. Anderson said, intelligence had been received of the arrival of Dr. Wright at Orono, to take the place of Dr. Grant, at that station.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A letter has been received from Mr. Chamberlain, dated June 19, 1840, who had returned from a voyage to South America, which he was compelled to take, on account of his health. At the time of writing, he had just attended the annual meeting of the mission, which was held in June. It was a meeting of great unanimity, and the results in full are daily expected. The school for the children of the chiefs, under the direction of Mr. Cooke, had gone into successful operation. This is an important event. For various reasons, the children of the chiefs cannot attend school with the children of the common people; and the chiefs saw their own children growing up more ignorant than those of the common people, which excited alarm, for they had sagacity enough to perceive that "knowledge is power." This measure originated with the chiefs; and they selected the missionary, whom they wished to take charge of the school. They have erected a commodious house; and eleven of the young chiefs have been brought into the house, and under the oversight of the teacher. Here are brought into a Christian school, the future rulers of these Islands. The chiefs consented to dispense with the retinue, which usually follows their children; and by this means, they will be secure from the influence of the Papists. It is remarkable that this should have been carried into effect just at this critical time. The Papists have recently landed a bishop and three priests, on the Islands, from Valparaiso, where they have a mission seminary. There was one priest there before, and it was said that thirty more were on the way; so that it is evident they mean to make a great effort to secure the ascendancy in those Islands. In consequence of this, the missionaries have asked for more men, to occupy some vacant districts. The question will soon be presented to the churches, Dr. A. said, whether they will furnish the Board with the means to enable them to instruct the missionaries to educate a sufficient number of natives to furnish native pastors for all the churches, and to occupy all parts of the Islands where teachers and preachers are necessary, so as to make a short work of it.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

An important institution has just been established on the Bosphorus, under the direction of Mr. Hamlin, who is every way qualified to take charge of it. He has written a letter, in which he earnestly pleads for the sanction of the committee, and for the means to carry on the effort. This is the only high school for the Armenian nation. He says they are in a situation which requires them to attempt great things or nothing at all. God has conferred peculiar blessings on the young men who have been with the mission at Constantinople. They have furnished able helpers at nearly all the stations in the Mediterranean; and they have around them now a most interesting class of young men, thirsting for knowledge. There are some interesting young merchants, just commencing business, who are waiting for the missionaries to say they may enter the school, when they stand ready to close their shops. A young man of high family, who was about to leave the country, on hearing that a school was opened, came to ascertain if he could be received into it, saying he preferred knowledge, even in the midst of oppression, to ignorance and liberty in a foreign land.

It would seem highly probable that a school of this sort will exert a strong influence upon the clerical order; and it is to be remembered that the Roman Catholics have erected a large school in the same village—and they are truly doing things on a large scale, for they had one before near the city. It is astonishing how the Roman Catholic church is waking up to the subject of missions; and it would be a dark feature in our spiritual horizon, were it not probable that God designs, by these means, to wake up the churches to more enlarged operations, and a more zealous prosecution of the cause.

Several extracts were also read from Mr. Goodell's journal, the first of which was designed to show how the minds of the people are preparing, by the influences of the Holy Spirit, to receive the truth, even where missionaries have never been. An Armenian priest, who was one of those banished two years ago from Constantinople, related some of the circumstances which occurred in his banishment. Soon after his arrival at a certain place, the people, hearing that he had been banished, flocked around him to inquire the cause. He told them that he was accused of being a *Protestant*. They asked him what that meant. He told them the Protestants were those who acknowledged no authority but that of the Bible and Jesus Christ. They answered, "Then we are Protestants, for we acknowledge no other authority than that of Jesus Christ." He found many Armenians in other parts, who were in like manner enlightened.

Another extract was concerning the fate of the persecutors of the evangelical part of the Armenians. Under date of April 3, he says he was visited by some of their old Armenian friends, who, like the Jews, on the dispersion of the Philistines, came forth out of the holes and thickets, where they had been hiding themselves. Circumstances, in the Providence of God, had made remarkable changes. How many of those, who, a short time ago, were persecuting the lovers of truth, are now

either dead, sick, or powerless; while the nation is humbled, and the wretched man, who was the means of stirring up this persecution, turned Turk, and a few weeks after was strangled by the Sultan, and thrown into the Bosphorus. The Armenian Patriarch, after having been humbled to the dust, and having disgraced his nation, is about to be superseded. One of his own bishops and deacons has gone over to the Catholics; and he has no power to punish them; but, on remonstrating with them, he was threatened with the vengeance of the Turkish government. Some of the Armenians expressed their surprise that a man of his sagacity should have acted thus. Mr. Goodell told them if it had been twenty years ago, he would have been just the man for them, for that was a day of darkness; but now the light reveals the hidden things of darkness.

THE JEWS.

Mr. Goodell says, Rabbi S. who designs to leave the country, to receive Christian baptism, told him he was in the habit of meeting with about forty persons belonging to the synagogue, for reading the prophets and prayer. Mr. G. remarks, that, at Constantinople the whole creation seems to be waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God.

THE OLD BLIND GREEK.

The old blind Greek Christian, residing near Tripoli in Syria, Dr. Anderson said, had often been mentioned here, but would not probably be many times more. Mr. Beadle mentions him in his journal, on his way to Aleppo. This poor old Greek lives near Tripoli, not far from Mount Lebanon. Under date of May 10, he says, after prayer, they took their animals, and rode about a mile and a half or two miles, to the house of the aged Greek Christian, where they spent the Sabbath. He said "the Saviour had visited his house," and he would hardly consent that they should leave him. It was no small privilege, Mr. Beadle said, to meet even one in that land, who loves the Lord Jesus Christ. This old man is totally blind, and extremely poor, and yet he is bent on doing good. It is about ten years since he became a pious man; and he has been exceedingly anxious to devote all his time and strength to the cause of the Redeemer. He has a school of twenty or thirty scholars, in his own house, where, with the aid of his son, he daily teaches and preaches the Lord Jesus Christ. He is also engaged in the distribution of the Scriptures. He procures a little boy to lead him, and loads his donkey with Bibles and tracts, and goes forth, spreading light and life among his benighted countrymen; thus endeavoring to fill up the few remaining days of his life with usefulness. He says he is now old, and must work fast to fill up the time that he lost while living in sin. Mr. Beadle regarded him as in a consumption—it was worth while, Dr. A. said, to have a mission in Syria, if it were only to look up such persons as this.

CHINA.

The speaker remarked, that, in relation to the intelligence from China, we do not yet know what to believe, nor how to judge, as to the ultimate effect of the events there transpiring, in respect to the gospel; but, one thing was certain; there was no prospect of the door being shut there any more than it had been.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The news from this quarter of the world shows that, in the Providence of God, it is opening more and more to the gospel.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Dr. Anderson remarked that it was the intention of the choir to sing the *Missionary Requiem*, composed on the death of Mr. Williams; but, owing to the state of the weather, the choir was not full, and it would be deferred to another time. We mention this, that it may be borne in mind, by those who wish to hear it, at the next concert. He proceeded to give a brief survey of the progress of Christianity in the South Seas; which, with Rev. Mr. Adams' address, we must defer till next week.

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[*Notices from the Baptist Missionary Magazine, Feb. 1841.*]

ASSAM. Mr. Bronson has made a second visit to the Nam Sang Naga Hills, at the distance of about a day's journey from Jaipur, with a view of the establishment of a Mission among the Nagas. He met with a kind reception, and as much encouragement as could be expected from a people wholly destitute of all religion. They built him a house, the week after his arrival—ruin indeed, and covered with leaves only, but yet comfortable. His wants were many of them anticipated by the kindness of the people, and he asked nothing which they were not ready to grant him. Superstition abounds of course amidst such profound ignorance; and strong prejudices exist against books and learning to read. Four or five scholars however had been obtained, and begun to manifest an interest in study. Mr. B. had prepared three elementary books in the language, and was proceeding happily, when after five weeks of his home in Jaipur by the sickness of his family. He left the school in the care of an assistant, with the intention of returning soon and taking up there his permanent abode.

JAIPUR.—Mr. Brown is left to labor here alone, but is in feeble health and overloaded with cares. It is the worst economy in the world, not to say cruelty, to leave a missionary among the heathen to labor in solitary seclusion, and without a single brother to lift him up when he falls. But to such economy are we Missionary Boards sometimes compelled by the want of liberality in the churches. Little success has attended Mr. B.'s labors.

MAKUM.—Brass cannon, to the number of 20 have been discovered here, and 10 more near Ningre, which are supposed to have been left by the repulsed army of the invading Moslems, many years ago. The Persian inscriptions on them, show them to be about 200 years old.

RICHES OF ASSAM.—Besides tea, iron, and coal in immense quantities, the country abounds in the mulberry and other trees, that feed three or four kinds of the silk worm, caoutchouc trees, wood oils, earth oil springs, and most important of all, salt springs.

ARRACAN.

The climate is generally dreaded, and not without reason. No person will encounter its dangers unless compelled—or from a strong sense of duty. Yet missionaries are endeavoring to live and labor there.

AKYAB.

Mr. Kincaid finds in this place a population of 10,000 and increasing. The District of which it is the capital has 150,000. He finds also a small church of 13 members—old people—baptized 25 years ago at Chittagong.

KARENS.

SANDAWAY.—Mr. Abbot found the state of things gloomy at his first coming; and was treated with indifference and even contempt. But on the arrival of some of their old Armenian friends, who, like the Jews, on the dispersion of the Philistines, came forth out of the holes and thickets, where they had been hiding themselves. Circumstances, in the Providence of God, had made remarkable changes. How many of those, who, a short time ago, were persecuting the lovers of truth, are now

Christians. One of the governors of Bassin, who a short time since left for the Capital, they say, is a *baptized Christian*. "He was of a good moral character, just in the administration of his official duties, and universally beloved." He observed the Sabbath strictly—never worshipped idols, nor celebrated the rites of his former religion. Such facts indicate the steady advance of truth, and the final triumph of the Redeemer.

The eagerness of the Karen to obtain books leads them to undertake the most difficult enterprises, and to endure any hardships. "It is astonishing how rapidly they learn to read, and how fast readers multiply." This is true however, only of those who are disposed to enquire, what they must do to be saved.

WEST AFRICA.

The death, and obituary notice of Mrs. Crocker, from a sermon of the Rev. Dr. Sharp, comprise all the intelligence under this head. Though she had been a short time in Africa, yet her labors there, and her self denial in the work of the Lord before she left her native land, indicated qualifications for distinguished usefulness, whether earth or heaven were her sphere of action.

GREECE.

Mr. Love pleads most earnestly and emphatically for additional laborers in that field. His own health fails, and he considers his life drawing to a close. But he ceases not to plead for Greece.

CORFU.

This is the key to Italy. A thousand Italians are here—many of them men of intelligence, who *cannot* or will not remain in Italy for their hatred of the Pope. 8000 or 9000 others speak the Italian dialect. The city contains about 25,000 souls. Among them are some five or six thousand active, enterprising and intelligent Greeks—the flower of the Greek nation, who never bowed the knee to Ali Pacha. Of this class mostly, are the little band who are searching the Scriptures. They are not afraid to speak the truth, and defend it. "The door to missionary labor is wide open, and the fields are all white. All needed labor is now enjoyed. The domination of the Patriarch has closed forever."

FRANCE.

Nothing since the last annual Report has occurred materially to change the condition or prospects of the mission. Mr. Willard continues at Douay, and is chiefly employed in instructing the native assistants and directing their labors.

TOUWERTH.

Thirty-three new members have been added during the year, all but eight on profession of their faith. An encouraging state of feeling exists among the brethren as indicated by the state of the Sabbath School, and the attendance of prayer meetings.

NEW YORK.—**Hector.**—Two promising little boys, members of the Sabbath School, have been added to the church. "To see them of their own accord, and each alone, come out on the Lord's side, was an interesting sight." The principal part of the congregation, old and young, sit down together, in the intermission of the Sabbath, to study the Bible lesson.

EARL OTTO.

Five have recently united with this church by profession—three of them heads of families—the fruits of an awakening some months ago; five others have joined by letter. An increasing interest prevails in the congregation, the Sabbath School and Bible Class.

LUMBERLAND.

Seventeen new members have been added during the year, all but eight on profession of their faith, who have not yet sought the privileges of the church.

WALPOLE.

Thirty-three new members have been added during the year, all but eight on profession of their faith. An encouraging state of feeling exists among the brethren as indicated by the state of the Sabbath School, and the attendance of prayer meetings.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee have made five new missionary appointments the last month, and eight re-appointments.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of \$2,688.85; besides \$176.48 collected within the Central Agency, at Utica, N. Y.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We had occasion to notice favorably a year or two since, an "experimental and practical view of the Atonement" by the same author. It is a pleasure to meet him again, especially on a subject of so great importance, and one so little understood, as the "Work of the Holy Spirit." The elevated style of the writer, and the pure spirit that pervades every sentence from his pen—the clear method and orderly arrangement he observes in the presentation of his views, the combined order and delicacy with which he presses home truth upon the conscience, all conspire to render the volume highly acceptable to the Christian community; it is moreover, opportune in its appearance; it is particularly seasonable now, when the people of God have more *occasion* to use it faithfully.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We are constrained on the present of the present to repeat the alarming truth we have often stated before—viz. that Home Missions have far too few a hold on the public mind, and are not estimated according to their absolute or comparative importance—judging only from the amount of pecuniary support yielded to them.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The rapid and immense increase of our western population, instead of being a matter of congratulation to the Christian patriot, is rather a just occasion of fear and dismay, so long as the augmentation of Christian influence bears no relative proportion to the increase of population. The Romanism, Campbellism, Universalism and Atheism of the West, unless soon stayed in their progress by the strong arm of Evangelical truth, will gain a preponderance, that all the moral energies of the East cannot withstand, and beneath which all the religious and civil immunities of the land will be ultimately prostrated.

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